

FIRST NEWS TO COME FROM FLEET

Loan of \$3,000,000,000 to Be Made to Allies.

LATIN AMERICA LINING UP

Balance Of Issue For Army and Navy Total Of \$5,000,000,000 Agreed Upon By Leaders Of Congress.

Washington.—President Wilson's policy, outlined in his address to Congress, of paying America's war bill, so far as possible, while the war is being waged, leaving a minimum debt to posterity, was reflected in a virtual decision by leaders in the House and Senate to raise 50 per cent of the first year's expenditures by taxation.

\$3,000,000,000 To Allies.

Under this program Congress will be called upon to raise war revenue to the extent of \$1,750,000,000 through new and increased measures of taxation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. This is exclusive of the \$5,000,000,000 bond issue, authorization for which will be sought of Congress this week.

Of the \$5,000,000,000 to be raised by a bond issue, \$3,000,000,000, would be loaned to the Entente Allies. The entire issue, House and Senate leaders have agreed, will bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. It is proposed to make the loan to the Allies at this interest rate, which is lower by far than the rate they have been compelled to pay on their previous issues.

To Take No Chances.

After the Entente Governments have been granted the loan, the plan is to hold the remaining \$2,000,000,000 of the \$5,000,000,000, to be applied, as necessary, on the cost of the military and naval establishments and other war expenses of the United States. Indications are that, with the new war revenue measures in effect, the full amount, \$2,000,000,000, would not be entirely exhausted at the end of the first year.

WAR ON THE ENEMY WITHIN THE GATES.

Washington.—The nation has now settled down to "watch the fleet" as President Wilson, his executive lieutenants and the Congress prepared for the long drive to carry out the stupendous war plans which have been agreed upon. The first real "war news" Washington believes, will come from "somewhere in the Atlantic," where the American grand fleet is under war orders shrouded in mystery. No word as to the disposition of a single unit of the fleet will be given out at the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels said, until there is definite news of actual occurrences. The censorship will be rigidly maintained until an actual engagement of some sort has taken place, and even then the announcement may be delayed. Meantime America's naval force is at sea ready for action, whether it be against the submarine menace that strikes in the dark or German raiders skulking in the byways of the Seven Seas.

LATIN AMERICA LINING UP.

Lima, Peru.—The Peruvian press is of the opinion that the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, together with the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, makes it imperative for the nations of South America to formulate a common policy.

This program, the newspapers say, must be directed against Germany.

Chile Expects To Join In.

Santiago, Chile.—The Chilean people are greatly disturbed by the course of events in Brazil in consequence of the sinking by the Germans of the Brazilian steamship Parana. The entrance of Cuba into the war and the attitude of Panama have made a deep impression, and in political quarters the belief is expressed that eventually Chile will be compelled to join in the war against Germany.

Uruguay Applauds.

Montevideo, Uruguay.—The newspapers devote many columns to the war between the United States and Germany. El Siglo says the entrance of the United States is a telling blow to Germany, and that it points the way for neutrals which are still hesitating.

Demonstrations At Rio.

Rio Janeiro.—A large number of students carrying the flags of Brazil and the Entente Allies took part in a demonstration today against Germany. They visited the newspapers, where patriotic speeches were delivered. A demonstration also was carried out against the German Consulate, the students singing the Marseillaise.

"At the meeting of the Cabinet the President, after having explained the situation created by the torpedoing of the steamship Parana and presented the facts relative to this act which have come to the knowledge of the Government, declared himself determined to act with the spirit demanded by national dignity. He added that

P. M.'S OUT OF POLITICS.

President Puts First, Second and Third Class Under Civil Service.

Washington.—President Wilson removed from politics 19,217 postmasters of the first, second and third classes. In a blanket executive order he directed that these appointments in the future may be made in accordance to the fitness and qualifications of the applicants, to be determined by a civil service examination and not upon the recommendation of members

he awaited only the result of the official inquiry establishing the facts and the circumstances under which the steamer was sunk.

Argentina Stirred.

Buenos Aires.—All the newspapers are filling pages with articles in regard to the entrance of the United States and Cuba into the war, publishing pictures of President Wilson, President Menocal and other prominent men of the two nations. La Prensa believes one important result of Cuba's action will be to make impossible the operation of German submarine and commerce raiders from bases in the Antilles.

Early Action Expected.

Washington.—Early entrance of several of the South and Central American nations into the war against Germany is regarded here as practically certain. Brazil, aroused by the sinking of her steamship Parana, is expected to become a belligerent this week and it is assumed that her lead will be followed promptly by other countries.

Active support of the United States by at least two of the five Central American republics and possibly by four would not be surprising.

FRANCE SALUTED BY U. S. AS PARTNER IN WARFARE.

Washington.—In response to President Poincare's congratulations upon the entrance of the United States into the war, President Wilson sent this message:

"In this trying hour, when the destinies of civilized mankind are in the balance, it has been a source of gratification and joy to me to receive your congratulations upon the step which my country has been constrained to take in opposition to the relentless policy and course of imperialism of Germany.

"It is very delightful to us that France, who stood shoulder to shoulder with us of the Western world in our struggle for independence, should now give us such a welcome into the lists of battle as upholders of the freedom and rights of humanity.

"We stand as partners of the noble democracies whose aims and acts make for the perpetuation of the rights and freedom of man and for the safeguarding of the true principles of human liberties. In the name of the American people, I salute you and your illustrious countrymen."

CUBA OUSTS GERMAN MINISTER.

Havana.—Assistant Secretary of State L. G. Patterson Sunday handed passports to Dr. Frederic von Verdy du Vernels, the German Minister. The Minister and his party are expected to sail for Spain on April 15. The affairs of the German Legation will be looked after by the Spanish Minister.

STARS AND STRIPES AMONG ALIENS' FLAGS AT FRONT.

Paris.—The placing of the Lafayette flying corps under the American flag to symbolize the entry of the United States into the war has been discussed for several days.

The Figaro now says the Stars and Stripes are flying over the headquarters of the squadrons, which is composed largely of American aviators.

100 GERMANS ARRESTED.

Others To Be Apprehended, But Situation Is Encouraging.

Washington.—Gratifying reports have been made to the Department of Justice from its agents in all parts of the country on the behavior of Germans and German-Americans following the declaration of a state of war between the two nations. While about 100 special arrests have been ordered and others are expected, Attorney-General Gregory said that so far the situation is very encouraging.

WILSON TO KING ALBERT.

Congratulates Him On Birthday And Mentions Entering War.

Washington.—President Wilson sent a cablegram to King Albert of Belgium congratulating him on his birthday and referring to the entrance of the United States into the world war. The message will not be made public until it has had time to reach the King.

VILLA MOVING ON U. S.

Murguia Reports Force Of 3,000 On Way To Border.

Juarez, Mexico.—Francisco Villa is moving rapidly toward the American border with 3,000 troops, General Francisco Murguia announced before leaving for Casas Grandes with 4,000 de facto troops to carry out an enveloping movement against Villa.

U-BOAT FAILURE MEANS END.

Socialist Paper Says All Knew This From Start.

Amsterdam.—The Chemnitz Socialist paper, Volkstimme, frankly admits that if the unrestricted submarine war should prove a failure Germany is lost. "We all knew this on the day unrestricted submarine war was announced," adds the paper.

General Aguilar Retires.

Mexico City.—Gen. Candido Aguilar formally retired as Foreign Minister in the Mexican Provisional Government. He was replaced temporarily by Sub-Secretary Ernest Garza Perez.

of Congress.

As a result of President Wilson's order, practically the entire postoffice machinery is now under the civil service. Assistant postmasters in large cities and all clerks were placed under the civil service when the post offices were reorganized some time ago. President Taft, just before leaving the White House, placed 55,160 fourth-class postmasters under the civil service, which was later revoked and then reissued by President Wilson.

PRESIDENT SIGNS WAR DECREE AGAINST KAISER

Wilson Calls for Volunteers for Regular Army and Militia; Indorses Bill to Draft 500,000 Men

INTERNED VESSELS SEIZED

Take Possession at American and Insular Ports of Boats Worth \$107,250,000 Like Clockwork, With No Resistance.

Washington.—President Wilson signed the resolution of Congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany. All the naval militia and naval reserves were called to the colors with the President's signing of the war resolution.

Washington.—America is at war. Amidst the most dramatic scenes ever witnessed in Congress the House passed the resolution which formally declared Germany an enemy, and launched the United States in the fight for the democracy of the world. The vote was 373 to 50.

For the first time in history a woman voted on the question of war. With a sob and a protest of her love of country she voted "No."

The resolution passed the House in the same form as adopted by the Senate. It declared that a state of war exists, and directs the President to employ all the naval and military forces of the United States and resources of the Government to carry on war to a successful conclusion. Final action on the resolution came after seventeen hours of continuous debate, and a few minutes afterwards Speaker Clark raised his gavel.

The war resolution was signed at 12:14 o'clock P. M. by Vice-President Marshall.

The next and final step was President Wilson's signature. Among the fifty who voted against war in the House were thirty-two Republicans, sixteen Democrats, one Socialist, and one Prohibitionist.

Voting affirmatively were 193 Democrats, 177 Republicans, two Progressives, and one Independent.

Two Noteworthy Votes in Negative. The Democratic floor leader, Mr. Kitchin, and Miss Jeannette Rankin, the new woman member from Montana, were two of those who voted in the negative. Mr. Kitchin, debating the question privately for six hours with opponents and proponents of the resolution finally announced his opposition and made speech against the measure.

Administration leaders were greatly worried lest Mr. Kitchin's attitude would result in a demand for a change in House leadership. Hisses from the Democratic side which greeted Representative Heflin, of Alabama, however, when he declared in a speech that Kitchin should resign from Congress because he did not represent the sentiment of the country, appeared effectively to quiet these fears, at least temporarily.

A majority of those who opposed the resolution, including Mr. Kitchin, announced that once it was passed they would support it without reservation. Mr. Kitchin, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, will have charge of the preparation of revenue bills to meet the enormous war expenditures.

All Had Chance to Talk. No time limit was put on the debate. Every member who wanted to talk had an opportunity to do so. It was estimated that more than a hundred speeches were delivered. The cost of white paper required for copies of the day's Congressional Record promised to run high.

Interest in the debate was progressive. Throughout the earlier hours only about half the House membership was present, and the galleries and the floor of the House filled up and members and spectators stayed through until adjournment at 3:15 A. M.

Save for a short time spent in disposing of proposed amendments designed to limit the operations of regular troops to this country, except by approval of Congress, the long hours were spent in debating and voting on the resolution. The amendments were beaten overwhelmingly.

Little acrimonious discussion developed. Proponents of the measure calmly and seriously declared that as a result of German violations of American rights a state of war really existed. Opponents pleaded that Germany's war of frightfulness was forced by the British blockade, which was as much a violation of American rights as submarine warfare. The mace of the sergeant-at-arms, the emblem of the House's authority, was brought into play once to quiet a member. In a debate with Representative Heflin, of Alabama, over Mr. Kitchin's position, Representative Burnett, also of Alabama, exceeded his time and declined to surrender the floor. When Sergeant-at-Arms Gordon appeared with his mace, Mr. Burnett apologized and retired.

GERMAN DISHES CUT OUT

Kansas City Cafe Men Eliminate All From Their Menu.

Kansas City, Mo.—German fried potatoes are a thing of the past in Kansas City restaurants, so also is the German pot roast and likewise every other dish with a German style prefix. Such was the decree of 150 restaurant and cafe operators of the city when they turned the regular monthly meeting of the Restaurant Men's Association into a riotous patriotic demonstration.

When a vote finally was taken members quickly dispersed to their homes.

FIRST BLOWS OF WAR STRUCK AT ONCE

Washington.—Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for an emergency war fund to be used at the President's discretion, similar to the \$500,000,000 fund given President McKinley for prosecuting the Spanish American war, was attached by the Senate appropriation committee to the general deficiency bill.

The appropriations committee also increased the Department of Justice funds for the prosecution of crime and also that of the secret service. The \$100,000,000 given the President is "for the national security and defense, and for each and every purpose," and is to be expended "at the discretion of the President," is made available at once and to remain available until December 31, 1917.

The bill now carries a total of \$164,853,000.

The first blows of the war will be struck at once. Secret orders covering precautionary steps within and without the nation will be flashed from Washington. What these orders are the administration is concealing because of their military nature.

The nation is now ready for money and for its men. Two million youths will be wanted within the next two years.

Measures covering both these great needs are drafted and ready for congressional action.

The first great war budget, asking over three and a half billions, is up for discussion in the House appropriation committee.

The military committees have been informed of the administration's selective conscription bill to raise great armies.

The President meets with his cabinet to consider further the subject of finances.

The government has under consideration calling the big financiers of the country to take up the best means of floating bond issues in addition to increasing taxes.

While war steps proceeded prospects of other American nations being brought into the struggle loomed up.

Brazil was reported in news dispatches to be on the brink of trouble with Germany, while from Argentina came reports of British pressure to force lifting of the wheat embargo.

SEIZE ALL GERMAN SHIPS IN PORTS

Customs Officials at All Harbors Get Orders Immediately After Congress Passes Bill

New York.—All the ninety-five German ships in ports of the United States were seized simultaneously, immediately after war was declared, under orders issued by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, their crews removed from them and placed under guard.

The seized vessels represent a total tonnage of 594,696 and their value is placed at \$126,540,000. Austrian vessels in American ports were not seized.

In almost every port of importance in the country German vessels were taken over. In this port twenty-seven were seized. They have a tonnage of 275,658 and are valued at \$27,944,100.

The members of the crews from many of the vessels were taken to Ellis Island.

400 Regulars on Guard. The seizure of the vessels at Hoboken was effected quietly.

Collector Malone was in Washington and sent a message to his deputies here directing that the revenue cutters be kept in readiness with steam up.

He returned to this city in the early morning. At 5 o'clock A. M., he appeared in Hoboken and a short time later was followed by 400 regular infantrymen.

Word had evidently reached the officers of the German ships, as nine Hamburg-American captains, six women and two boys were waiting for the Collector on board the Vaterland. Addressing Capt. Ruser, in command of that vessel, Collector Malone read the following order:

"Pursuant to the order of the United States Government, I hereby take over your ships and order you to assemble your crews."

Hoboken Saloons Closed. Within a very short time 900 sailors were assembled on the Hamburg-American pier. Most of them were taken to Ellis Island before 10 o'clock. The others were to be removed by noon.

The baggage of the members of the crews was left on the piers to be carefully searched before removal.

It was regarded as remarkable that no crowd assembled and that the entire proceeding was executed quietly, with no disorder.

For the first time in the history of Hoboken, the saloons were all closed by the police, and this move and the rain prevented the assembling of any turbulent element.

Guards from the Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., and from Collector Malone's neutrality squad were placed aboard the vessels, and German officers and crews were transported to Ellis Island, where they will be held as prisoners of war.

SPAIN PRAISES WILSON

Official Organ Pronounces War Message a Magnificent Document

Madrid.—The "Diario Universal," an official government organ, says: President Wilson's message to Congress is a magnificent document, phrased in lofty and noble manner, which in the midst of chaotic conditions prevailing will exert an elevating influence.

President Wilson has written these words with his mind fixed on a supreme ideal.

U. S. SENATE ASKS ECONOMY OF FOOD

Resolution Requesting That The Government Arrange for Back Yard Gardens.

TO PREVENT GRAIN SCARCITY

Houston to Go at Once to West to Meet Experts—Long War Expected—Problem Discussed by the Cabinet.

Washington.—The first move toward providing food for the people of the United States during the war with Germany was made in the Senate. Senator Reed of Missouri obtained the adoption of a resolution requesting the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to send to the Senate estimates of the cost of having the back yards of the cities and unused lots of towns and villages converted into gardens to produce foodstuffs. The resolution was accepted without opposition, although Senator Lane of Oregon laughed at the proposition to keep down war expenses by using back yards.

"I have not the slightest doubt," said Mr. Reed, "that if the Secretary of Agriculture will devise a plan that will result in all the Governors of the States taking hold of this proposition and if the movement is carried on by the Mayors of the cities, there can be raised in the aggregate in the United States upon vacant lots of towns and unused country lands immediately adjacent to towns enough food supplies to very materially affect not only the price of food, but the convenience and happiness of the people.

Of First Importance. "I think it is a very material thing for us to consider when we know that in Germany, after the Government has done all it can do, the food supplies are nevertheless so short that the people are actually starving; when we know that in England, by recent order, the food supply has been limited, and when we appreciate that this war we are entering upon will call for millions of men, we may as well begin to understand how grim is the task that we have undertaken.

"We may as well begin to understand that hands hitherto unaccustomed to toil will be obliged to assume the task of labor; that the delicate fingers of many a woman that have scarcely ever been employed in any productive capacity will be called upon to begin creating things of use, and children who have hitherto spent all of their hours in play may be called upon to do some work in the gardens to help raise something for families.

Taxes Will Be Enormous. "We have reached the time when we might as well understand that the burden of taxation will be enormous, oppressive, and in many instances almost crushing; when the support of many a family must be taken away and sent to the training camp and to the trench, and that those who remain at home must sustain the home and also help sustain the absent ones.

"No wise man will rely on the hope that the power of the German Government will be broken before the United States actually gets into the struggle. We must guard our homes for a fight that will not last a few months, but that may last years.

Senator McCumber, Republican, said: "I want to abolish the phantom of starvation that some think is hanging over the United States.

"I think we can raise at least two and a half times the food we need in this country."

Cabinet Discusses Food. Food production and distribution for the war period were discussed at the Cabinet meeting, and afterward Secretary Houston announced that he would leave immediately for St. Louis to talk with agricultural experts from the great cereal-growing States of the Middle West on the problem. As soon as possible he will hold a similar conference in the East.

ROUND UP OF PLOTTERS

List Demanding Instant Seizure by U. S. Officials.

Washington.—The arrest of sixty alleged ringleaders in German plots, conspiracies and machinations in the United States was ordered by Attorney General Gregory, immediately after President Wilson had signed the war resolution.

Every man whose arrest was ordered is a German citizen. It is known by the Department of Justice, it is authoritatively stated, to have participated actively in German intrigues in this country, and is regarded as a dangerous person to be at large. The entire group will be locked up, it is intended, for the duration of the war.

The men are placed in three groups—those who have been convicted of violation of American neutrality in furthering German plots of various sorts and are at liberty under bond, awaiting the action of higher courts; those who have been indicted by Federal grand juries for similar offenses and are at liberty under bond, awaiting trial, and persons neither indicted nor convicted, but whose activities have been under long surveillance.

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REVENUES FORCE ADDED TAXES

Coal, Gas, Oil Inheritances, Laundering, Manufacturing Sources of Assessment.

IMMENSE STATE EXPENSES

Legislature Will Probe Officials as to Departmental Expenditures—One Bill Provides for a Constitutional Grading.

Harrisburg. The General Appropriation Bill carrying the funds for the conduct of the State government for two years commencing with next June, was presented to the House in preliminary form and accompanied by proposed revenue raising bills which will provide for an estimated increase of the revenues to the extent of about 12 million dollars a year, if they are enacted.

The general bill will be immediately sent to the Appropriations Committee to complete and it will inaugurate its own hearings, which will include quizzing of some department heads while the revenue measures will be considered and held awaiting developments.

The general bill will carry between forty-two and forty-four million. It will represent what the Economy and Efficiency Commission has agreed upon and where the commission has not had time to go into everything the estimates will be put in as more. The total of the estimates is sixty-five millions. Last session the general appropriations were forty millions. The committee will likely call some department chiefs to ask why money is needed and whether attaches were employed on political business the last year and a half with the bills paid by the state.

A summary of the new revenue measure is as follows, so far as prepared:

Would Amend Constitution

One proposes an amendment to Section 1, Article 9, of the Constitution, by which subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes. The amendment would read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of taxation may be classified for the purpose of laying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual purposes of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity. This amendment would be voted on by the next Legislature and submitted to the people at the general election following, if passed by the Legislature.

A direct inheritance tax provides that, after proper appraisal, a tax of 2 per cent. shall be taken on the clear value of estates real, personal or mixed, situated within the Commonwealth owned by decedents, whether they were residents of the state or not, no matter to what direct heirs they may be devised. The tax also would be imposed on estates outside of the Commonwealth owned by residents of Pennsylvania. A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed for payment of the tax within three months after the decedent's death. The bill in no way conflicts with the collateral inheritance tax, in that it applies to direct heirs only, including father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, children of a former husband or wife, or the wife or widow of the son of a decedent, or adopted children. The tax operates also on illegitimate heirs, their spouses or relatives.

Coal Tax for Highways. A State tax on coal dedicates half of the amount realized to the construction, maintenance, improvement and repair of State and State-aid highways. It provides that an annual tax of 2 per cent. shall be imposed on the value of each ton of coal when prepared for market, which shall be imposed at the time when the coal has been mined or washed and is ready for shipment or market.

The mine superintendent is charged with the duty of reporting the amount on blanks prepared by the Auditor General, and these reports must be filed with the Auditor General, the reporting official getting 1 per cent. of the sum collected. If the mine superintendent shall fail or refuse to make such report, the Auditor General has the right to appoint a person to make the assessment, and the mine books and records may be demanded to aid in such reports.

Eye and Limb Liability. Destruction of 233 eyes and amputation of 209 arms, legs, feet and hands of Pennsylvania workers, through industrial accidents in 1916, entailed an aggregate cost of \$562,404 in workmen's compensation payments, Commissioner John Price Jackson, of the Department of Labor and Industry, reports. He pointed out that these compensation awards comprise approximately one-eighth of the total compensation payments of \$4,224,875.43 awarded for all classes of disabilities and deaths during 1916.

Idle Mine Land Food Boon. The offer of President W. J. Richards, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, to furnish large tracts of idle land for cultivation has been eagerly accepted by miners and other employees of the company. The food problem is regarded by the Patriotic League, of which Mr. Richards is president, as a highly important consideration for the nation's welfare.

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